(2)

No. 06-284

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

Anthony P. Keyter

Petitioner

versus

230 Government Officers

Respondents

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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PARTIES

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Name of Respondents: A list of names of the 230 Government Officers and their 68 Joinders, appear in the Petition for Writ of Certiorari and Motion for Joinder, respectively.

Counsel of Record for Respondents:

Federal Respondents: Paul D. Clement, Solicitor General, United States Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 5614, Washington, DC 20530-0001.

Washington State Employee Defendants: William Berggren Collins, Deputy Solicitor General. 1125 Washington Street, SE; P.O. Box 40100, Olympia, WA 98504-0100.

Pierce County Defendants: Daniel R. Hamilton, Pierce County Prosecuting Attorney's Ofc., 930 Tacoma Ave. S, Room 946, Tacoma, WA 98402-2160.

City of Tacoma Defendants: Jon J. Walker, Tacoma City Attorney's Office, 747 Market St, Ste 1120, Tacoma WA 98402.

City of Gig Harbor Defendants: Carol A. Morris, P.O. Box 7223, Seawitch Lane, N.W. Seabeck, WA 98380.

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

Anthony P. Keyter petitioned the Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, in this case where Petitioner seeks restitution for the harm caused by 230 conspiring Government Officers. In addition, Anthony P. Keyter made an urgent appeal to the Supreme Court for a Preliminary Injunction against further harmful criminal acts by the 230 Respondents and their co-conspirators, and filed a Criminal Complaint with the Supreme Court for its urgent action. A Motion to Disqualify Chief Justice Roberts and a Motion for Joinder of additional malfeasant government officers was also filed. The Supreme Court denied the Writ of Certiorari on October 27, 2006. The Supreme Court failed to address the Motion for Preliminary Injunction, failed to address the Motion for Joinder, and failed to address the Motion to Disqualify Chief Justice Roberts. However, the Court's denial is associated with extensive fraud, theft of court evidence, and other criminal activity in the corridors of the Court which constitutes significant obstruction of justice and of due process.

A Supreme Court judgment/denial based upon corruption, fraud, and illegality, is a travesty of justice and cannot be allowed to stand. Accordingly the Petitioner respectfully requests the Supreme Court to address the crimes committed *in the Court*; to address the crimes committed by the Respondents and their co-conspirators; to apprehend the perpetrators pursuant Rule 4 of federal criminal procedures; and to return stolen court documents to the record. Once the record is restored, the Supreme Court is petitioned to abide by the laws and the Constitution, to rehear the Petition for Writ of Certiorari in terms of the laws, and to address the three motions submitted by the Petitioner which are pertinent to this case.

JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court of the United States is authorized to rehear a Petition for Certiorari pursuant to 28 USC 1651(a) in aid of its respective jurisdiction under 28 USC 1254.

The Supreme Court is authorized, pursuant to Rule §44 (2) of the Supreme Court Rules, to re-hear this Petition on the grounds of substantial intervening circumstances. Intervening circumstances of a controlling effect include the illegal theft of incriminating documents from the case records, which theft rendered the denial decision imperfect; and include the illegality of the judgment. Intervening circumstances of a substantial effect include the failure by the Supreme Court to address and terminate the serious and continuing crimes of the Respondents, including an ongoing plot by the Respondents (and their co-conspirators within the government) to kidnap the Petitioner and incarcerate him on fraudulent and contrived grounds.

BACKGROUND / FACTS

Abuse of the Court System

The United States court system is widely usurped by corrupt politicians, officials, and judges, in order to protect themselves and corrupt colleagues from civil and criminal prosecution. At the apex of this debauchery stands the Supreme Court and the Executive of the United States Government. This case thoroughly attests to that fact.

District Court

In this case 230 lawbreaking and felonious officials were sued in the Federal Court for the District of Western Washington for violations of common and statutory law. Amongst the 230 officials are high-ranking officials from the Washington State and Federal governments. The 230

Defendants/Respondents and the presiding judge embarked upon an orgy of crime to shield the Defendants from civil and criminal culpability. In a patently fraudulent judgment the judge perjurously 'reconstructed' the facts of the case in order to secure a respectable and ostensibly legal ground for dismissing the case before trail. In the process he violated 20 laws; he committed 47 counts of perjury; he intimidated the Petitioner; and he displayed extreme bias in favor of the Defendants/Respondents. The judgment was appealed.

Appeals Court

The Appeals Court judges continued and furthered the illegal protection of lawbreaking officials and the debauchery in government and judicial circles by affirming the patently fraudulent and illegal judgment of the District Court. Through their affirmation of the District Court Judgment, the Appeals Court judges not only displayed a curious reluctance to use their powers to rein-in obviously corrupt officials, they actively condoned the lawlessness by Respondents and by the District Court judge. By dismissing the case without attending to the underlying crimes, the Appeals Court judges willfully provided protection to known criminals and a safe passage for them through the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. In the process, the Appeals Court judges committed several crimes which render their judgment illegal.

Statute 18USC1505 prohibits the obstruction of justice via the failure to administer the laws. The presiding Appeals Court judges had a statutory obligation in terms of 18USC4 to address the multiple crimes committed by the Respondents, by their counsel, and by the District Court judge. In order to provide legal respectability to their fraudulent judgment, Appeals Court judges cloaked their judgment in numerous false, fraudulent and perjurous statements – a tool apparently widely used by judges across the United States. Appeals Court judges committed fraud by

affirming a obviously fraudulent judgment. The Court of Appeals judges violated the Petitioner's 14th Amendment right to *due process*, and *equal protection of the laws.* Through their judgment the Court of Appeals judges disclosed a malevolent disposition towards the Petitioner and an unrestrained bias towards Respondents. They aided and abetted the Respondents to escape criminal and civil prosecution by illegal means.

Supreme Court

A Petition for Certiorari was lodged with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals Order affirming the District Court Ruling to dismiss the case was contrived in illegality, and this illegality obligated the Supreme Court to overturn the Court of Appeals judgment. However, further criminality ensued in the Supreme Court. Key documents were illegally removed from the Court Record with the full knowledge of the Justices. The case was thus considered without these pertinent documents. The justices not only condoned the criminality by the Defendants/Respondents and by the lower courts, but sanctioned the criminality in the corridors of the Supreme Court and indulged in the violation of the criminal statutes themselves.

However, the denial of the Petition for Certiorari entrenches into US jurisprudence principles that are so grotesque a distortion of justice that a rehearing of this case is imperative.

Comment on the facts

From an assessment of the facts of this case, a reasonable mind can come to no other conclusion than that this case is not unique, but merely a reflection of endemic corruption throughout all levels of government and the courts across the United States.

The paradigm presented demonstrates that in practice the protection of law-breaking officials by colleagues and by the courts is absolute; that government officers who break the law at the expense of the common man are unassailable; that America's 'Constitutional Rights', which are so proudly touted to a cynical world, are in fact most arbitrarily applied by our courts, including the Supreme Court.

The abuse of the common man by those who hold positions of power and authority can, without any fear of contradiction, be termed a 'tyranny' upon the populace of the United States: the tyranny of a democratically elected government upon its own people. The facts of this case convincingly attest thereto.

ARGUMENT

Summary

The denial of the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari is illegal.

The denial by the Supreme Court of the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in case no. 06-284 is associated with a significant number of serious crimes committed *in* the ambit of the Court - and sanctioned by the Court. These crimes have the clear objectives of undermining the case; of illegally protecting malfeasant officials of government from civil and criminal prosecution; and of obstructing the course of justice.

The judgment violates the 14th Amendment Constitutional rights to *due process* and *equal protection of the laws*, and constitutes fraud. Furthermore, the Chief Justice, who is implicated in the case in his personal capacity, has failed to disqualify himself from decision-making in violation of numerous statutes – a situation untenable in law. The Supreme Court has also denied the writ petition without acting upon the crimes that underlie the petition, thereby

rendering criminal assistance to the perpetrators to escape prosecution. In the process, the Supreme Court Justices violated numerous laws, including 18USC4 and Rule 4&41of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and 18USC1505.

The corruption, fraud, and obstruction of justice exposed herewith, warrant a rehearing of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

Failure to Recuse.

Chief Justice Roberts failed to recuse himself under circumstances when he legally should have. By his conduct Justice Roberts ruled on the petition in violation of 28USC144 and 28USC455. In addition, the Court irregularly failed to consider the Motion to Disqualify Chief Justice Roberts. (Refer Motion to Disqualify and Affidavit of Prejudice).

The denial violates the Constitutional right to a fair hearing.

The documents which were illegally removed from the Supreme Court Record were key to the assessment of the case. Requests to the Clerk of the Court and to the justices to restore the Record were ignored. The missing documents include the following: Motion to Disqualify Chief Justice Roberts; Urgent Motion for Preliminary Injunction; Criminal Dossiers containing details and evidence of crimes perpetrated by the Respondents and by the judges of the District and Appeals Courts; Motion for Joinders; three Affidavits/Criminal Complaints. A denial of the writ petition without reference to all the pertinent information violates the Constitutional right to a fair hearing based on all the information. (Refer the United States Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 1).

The denial negates the Constitutional right to protection of the law.

The petitioner filed an Urgent Motion for Preliminary Injunction with the Court in order to seek protection from the Respondents and their co-conspirators due to their malfeasant and harmful acts, including the serious crime of attempted kidnapping. The Respondents and/or their co-conspirators illegally removed the Motion document from Court. The Court proceeded with a denial of the writ petition with the full knowledge that it had been removed from Court records. The denial negates the Constitutional right to protection of the law granted by the 14th Amendment, Section 1.

The denial is an illegal attempt to protect 230 malfeasant government officers from civil and criminal prosecution.

The Petition submitted to the Supreme Court in Case No. 06-284 refers to a significant level of crimes. The records submitted to the Supreme Court provide substantial evidence of the crimes. Like any other United States judge, the Supreme Court Justices are bound and obligated by the Constitution and the criminal statutes to address those crimes. However, the Supreme Court has denied the writ petition without dealing with the crimes – in violation of numerous statutes, amongst them the following: Misprision of felony, 18USC4; Obstruction of Justice, 18USC1505; Accessory After the Fact, 18USC3; Investigation of Crimes involving Government Officers, 28USC535; Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 4; et al.

The effect of this failure by the Supreme Court is to propagate lawlessness amongst officials of government. This irregularity by the Supreme Court Justices warrants a rehearing of the writ petition and attention to the underlying crimes.

The denial confirms an illegal Appeals Court ruling, which in turn affirms an illegal District Court ruling.

Both the District Court and the Appeals Court rulings are illegal. The denial of the writ petition by the Supreme Court sanctions that illegality. (Refer Appeal Brief and Writ Petition). The Supreme Court has no mandate to sanction illegal court rulings.

The denial introduces legal principles into American law which are in conflict with established statutory law.

The Petition for Certiorari is based on the dictates of the statutes and on several well-established legal principles. Any one of these dictates/principles warrants the granting of the Petition for Certiorari. By their denial the Supreme Court Justices strike down each of those dictates/principles, effectively entrenching new principles by precedent - principles which are in stark conflict with statutory laws promulgated by the Congress of the United States.

Error of Judgment

Whilst the Justices of the Supreme Court are held in high esteem by society, they are just human. And humans are prone to making errors. In the field of judicial decisions, these errors translate into 'errors of judgment'. However, it is the firm conviction of the Petitioner that no amount of judicial error can account for the sanctioning and condoning by the Supreme Court Justices of such a staggering display of crimes as demonstrated by this case – crimes perpetrated by the Respondents, by their counsel, by lower court judges, by Supreme Court officials, and by the Justices themselves.

Fraud

Petitioner submits, without fear of contradiction, that the denial of the writ petition by the Supreme Court is not an error of judgment, but a profound act of judicial fraud

perpetrated by the Justices against the State and against the people of this nation.

Petitioner further submits that this fraud is perpetrated with the sole intent to protect the Government Defendants and their co-conspirators from criminal and civil prosecution, and to protect the Government from acute embarrassment resultant from the confounding level of debauchery and corruption revealed through this case.

By their denial of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari, the Supreme Court Justices flagrantly flout the laws of the United States. By the denial, the Supreme Court Justices make the bold statement to the world that they will protect felonious government officers from civil and criminal culpability, irrespective of the magnitude and seriousness of their crimes, and irrespective of the dictates of the laws and Constitution of the United States; that in this endeavor they are untouchable; and that there is little or nothing the average citizen can do about this situation.

APPEAL FOR JUSTICE

To the Honorable Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Petitioner declares the following:

Set yourselves not above the laws of this nation. Nor above universal law, for he who violates universal law, violates the essence of himself. Let none amongst you be vindictive or careless concerning the plight of another, especially when you have an onerous responsibility for his well-being. Allow not the crimes against the State and Petitioner to continue with your pious sanction. Place yourselves not above your fellow man by claiming the right to freedom, justice, and protection from the crimes and tyranny of the state – only to

deny a fellow citizen these very same rights. Provide not a 'justice' sullied by the grime of politics.

It is not axiomatic that Petitioner's legal presentations are mistaken just because he is acting without a lawyer. Petitioner may not use the terminology of a trained lawyer, skilled in the chicanery of that profession, but the legal principles presented by him are unambiguous and sound. The laws are clear for the common man to comprehend and, in this case, have been violated on multiple counts.

You, the learned Justices, by your actions, and inaction where action was due, have protected law-breaking government officers from culpability for multiple and serious felonies. Petitioner submits that you are fearful of confronting the corrupt political establishment, instead following the craven option of tyrannizing and vanquishing the common man.

Justice in this case demands a different outcome.

Consider with due care the motions for joinder, and disqualification of Chief Justice Roberts. Consider with due care the Motion for Preliminary Injunction against the malicious and harmful acts of the Respondents, including their ongoing plot to kidnap the Petitioner and incarcerate him on contrived and fraudulent grounds. Reconsider your denial of this appeal for restitution and protection against the criminal endeavors of 230 law-breaking government officers.

Respectfully Submitted,

Anthony P. Keyter
(Pro Se)

November 15, 2006

APPENDIX OF VIOLATIONS OF STATUTES

The Supreme Court Justices have denied the Petition for writ of Certiorari in contravention of the Constitution, of the criminal statutes, and of established common law. By their denial of the Petition:

1. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for government officials and judges to tamper with and illegally remove any court evidence which may incriminate other government officials in crime. (Refer Appeal Brief; Writ Petition; Motion for Injunction; Criminal Dossiers). Yet statute 18USC1506 declares this a felony and contrary to the interests of the state.
2. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for government officers to tamper with and retaliate against a witness to their crimes. It is also acceptable to the courts of the United States if that retaliation involves an attempt to kidnap the witness and incarcerate him on fraudulent grounds. (Refer Motion to Disqualify Justice Roberts; Motion for Injunction; Criminal Dossiers; Appeal Brief; Affidavits/Criminal Complaints). Yet the statutes 18USC1512 and 18USC1201 considers that conduct serious criminal acts, some of which carry sentences of life imprisonment.
3. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for government officials to act in a criminal conspiracy to intimidate a witness to their crimes. In this case, the intimidation is committed by the District Court judge, by the Respondents, and by the Assistant Attorney General of Washington State as counsel for Washington State Respondents. 18USC1512. (Refer Criminal Dossiers).
4. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for government officials and

judges to violate the law on misprision of felony with impunity, whilst the common man has to obey this law. (Refer Writ Petition; Criminal Dossiers). Yet the criminal statute18USC4 prescribes that *every person* with the knowledge of a felony must act upon such information.

5. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for government officers to commit multiple felonies of serious nature, and that law enforcement and the courts will turn a blind eye. In this case, the felonies of the Respondents and the judges include the following: Burglary; Perjury; Fraud; Theft; Theft of Court Record; Failure of Duty; Official Misconduct; Rendering Criminal Assistance; Conspiracy against Rights; Conspiracy to Commit Offense; Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law; Misprision of Felony; Obstruction of Justice; Kidnapping; Tampering with a Witness; Contempt of Court; and numerous others. In fact, the number of crimes committed in this case is so staggering that it defies commonplace meaning. One just has to look at the ongoing stalking and the attempt by the Respondents and their co-conspirators at kidnapping the Petitioner, to glimpse the seriousness of crimes. Conspiracy to kidnap (18USC1201) would put a commoner behind bars for life. Yet the United States Supreme Court entrenches in American law the principle that an attempted kidnapping by government officials will not be dealt with and that the Justices of the Supreme Court will not address such crime.
6. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for government officials, judges and Supreme Court Justices not only to ignore the crimes perpetrated by officials, but in fact to render criminal assistance to those lawbreaking officials. It is acceptable for law enforcement authorities and judges

to actively prevent or hinder the apprehension, trial, and punishment of felonious government officers. (Refer Appeal Brief; Motion for Injunction; Criminal Dossiers; Affidavits/Criminal Complaints). Yet the laws RCW9A.76.080, 18USC1505, 18USC3041, 28USC535, and numerous others, promote the contrary.

7. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for judges and US Supreme Court Justices to ignore the peremptory dictates of Rule 4 of the Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure, which mandates the arrest of the Respondents if affidavits filed in a lawsuit establish that the Respondents have committed crimes. Yet Rule 4 is clear, unambiguous and an integral part of American law.
8. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for Respondents, their counsel, and judges, to lie, deceive, and commit perjury with total impunity. According to the documents filed in the Supreme Court, the Respondents in this case committed perjury on several hundred counts; the District Court Judge Lovell committed perjury on forty counts; the Appeals Court judges committed perjury on eight counts. (Refer Appeal Brief; Criminal Dossiers). The Supreme Court Justices condone this perjury. Yet the statute 18USC1621 is unambiguous and declares perjury a felony resulting in a prison sentences up to 5 years.
9. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for judges and Justices of the US Supreme Court to sit on the bench whilst not *in good behavior,* contrary to the dictates of the Constitution (Article III, Section 1); and to discard their oath in violation of 28USC453.
10. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for judges and Justices of the US

Supreme Court to display extreme bias towards a litigant, and that they do not have to recuse themselves despite that unrestrained bias and requests to do so. (Refer Appeal Brief p. 15, 16, 23, 59, 60; Motion to Disqualify Justice Roberts; Affidavit of prejudice against Chief Justice Roberts.) Yet the statutes 28USC144, 28USC455, and 28USC453 all order otherwise.

11. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for judges and US Supreme Court Justices to dismiss cases without the due process of law; to deprive a person of property without due process of law; and to deny to a citizen the equal protection of the laws, despite the demands of the US Constitution. (Refer Constitution, 14th Amendment). As stated above, the Supreme Court denied the writ petition sance several of the pertinent documents which had been illegally removed from Court, thereby denying due process.
12. The Supreme Court Justices entrench the principle that it is acceptable for prosecuting attorneys defending government officers to act under severe conflict of interest between their duty to prosecute the defendants for crimes committed, and their duty to defend the defendants in civil suits arising from those very same crimes. (Refer Appeal Brief, page 20). 28USC547.

APPENDIX OF STATUTES

US Constitution – 14th Amendment, Section 1: States in relevant part: "…. Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws".

US Constitution – Article III, Section 1: In relevant part: "The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour".

18 USC 3 – Accessory after the fact: States in relevant part: "whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States has been committed" "assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial, or punishment, is an accessory after the fact".

18 USC 4 – Misprision of felony: Misprision of felony states that: "Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States" is guilty of 'Misprision of Felony'.

18 USC 1201 – Kidnapping: In relevant parts: (a) Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when---(2) any such act against the person is done within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States;--- such person shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life; --- (c) If any two or more persons conspire to violate this section and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the

conspiracy, each shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

18 USC 1505 – Obstruction of Proceedings: States in relevant part: "Whoever corruptly" "influences, obstructs, or impedes" "the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States" is guilty of Obstruction of Justice.

18 USC 1506 – States in relevant part: Whoever feloniously steals, takes away, alters, falsifies, or otherwise avoids any record, writ, process, or other proceeding, in any court of the United States, whereby any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect…; -- Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

18USC1512- Tampering with a witness, victim, informant:

(b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation or physical force, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to-- (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to-- (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; (C) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or (D) be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or (3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions

of probation, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

18 USC 1621 - Perjury: Whoever-- (1) having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or (2) in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 46 of title 28, United States Code, willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true; is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States.

18 USC 3041 - States in relevant part: "for any offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States ... be arrested and imprisoned".

28 USC 144 - states that "Whenever a party to a proceeding in a District Court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding".

28 USC § 453: States that a judge shall faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent

upon him under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

28 USC 455 – (a) "Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned. (b) He shall also disqualify himself in the following circumstances: (1) where he has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party…etc."

28 USC 535 (b) – Investigation of Crimes Involving Government Officers: States: "Any information, allegation, or complaint received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the government relating to violations of title 18 involving Government Officers and employees shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of the department or agency, unless (1) the responsibility to perform an investigation with respect thereto is specifically assigned otherwise by another provision of the law;"

28 USC 547 - States in relevant part states: "Except as otherwise provided by law, each United States Attorney, within his district, shall (1) Prosecute for all offenses against the United States; etc."

28 USC 1651(a): "The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."

28 USC 1254: "Cases in the courts of appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by the following methods: **(a)** By writ of certiorari granted upon the petition of any party to any civil or criminal case, before or after rendition of judgment or decree; **(b)** By certification at any time by a court of appeals of any question of law in any civil or

criminal case as to which instructions are desired, and upon such certification the Supreme Court may give binding instructions or require the entire record to be sent up for decision of the entire matter in controversy."

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 4. - Rule 4 (a) states: "If the complaint or one or more affidavits filed with the complaint establishes probable cause to believe an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge must issue an arrest warrant to an officer authorized to execute it. Rule 4 (c) states: Such warrant must "command that the defendant be arrested and brought without unnecessary delay before a judge".

RCW 9A.76.080 – Rendering Criminal Assistance: As used in RCW 9A.76.080, a person "renders criminal assistance" if, with intent to prevent, hinder, or delay the apprehension or prosecution of another person who he knows has committed a crime, he prevents or obstructs, by use of deception, anyone from performing an act that might aid in the apprehension of such person.

CERTIFICATE OF PRO SE PARTY ON REHEARING

I, ANTHONY P. KEYTER, HEREWITH CERTIFY that the Petition for Rehearing is restricted to the grounds for rehearing permissible by Rule 44(2) of the Supreme Court Rules, and that the Petition is presented in good faith and not for delay.

Dated: November 15, 2006

ANTHONY P. KEYTER (PRO SE)
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